U. S. Department of Energy Distributed Energy Resources and CHP Program

Southeast CHP Initiative Kickoff Meeting September 26, 2002 Atlanta, Georgia

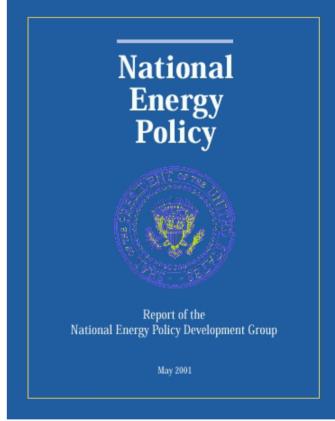
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The Federal Role



- Sustain economic growth
- Achieve energy security
- Protect the environment



Of the 105 total recommendations...

- 21 affect distributed energy
- 13 affect T&D
- 8 affect international activities
- 17 affect renewable energy

Power Reliability Costs



A A A	Industry	Average Cost of Downtime
	Cellular Communications	\$41,000 per hour*
	Telephone Ticket Sales	\$72,000 per hour**
	Airline Reservations	\$90,000 per hour**
	Credit Card Operations	\$2,580,000 per hour**
CAT	Brokerage Operations	\$6,480,000 per hour**

CAT

*Teleconnect Magazine

**Contingency Planning Research-1996

NOx Emissions Limits













Advantages of DER



- Diversity of energy supplies (distributed system with fuel flexibility) enhance energy security
- DER Systems with increased power reliability over grid
- Flexible electric power grid
- Distributed on-site locations (ideal for remote locations with no grid infrastructure or areas with capacity constrained grid)
- Technologies with low emissions profiles

Portfolio of Distributed Energy and Electric Reliability Activities

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- Natural Gas Turbines
- Microturbines
- NG Reciprocating Engines
- ▶ NG-Renewable Hybrids
- High Temperature Superconductivity



- Thermally Activated Tech.
- Energy Storage
- Smart Controls
- Materials
- Low Emissions Tech



- Interconnection Standards
- Power Delivery
- Transmission Reliability
- Combined Heat and Power for Buildings and Industry
- **End Use Applications**



Program Portfolio

















Technology Development: Microturbines, reciprocating engines, fuel cells, materials, storage



End-use Integration: Demand management, controls, sensors

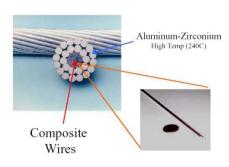


Electric and Gas Integration: Load management, sensitive loads, power electronics



Distribution System: Load management, power parks, microgrids, storage, ups, control, DC grids

Composite Conductor



Transmission System: wire materials, tools

Distributed Gas Fired Technologies





2007

- Cost competitive with the market
- 40% Efficiency
- Single digit ppm NO_x

2010

- 1997 **Fuel Cells** \$4,000-\$10,000/kW
- ▶ 80 degrees C
- Natural gas and propane fuels

2010 \$600/kW 120-140 degrees C

Multiple fuels

1992 Gas 29% efficiency

Double digit NO_x \$600/kW

2001

- > 38% Efficiency
- Single digit NO_x
- \$400/kW

Turbines

Cost competitive

with the market

<5 ppm NO_{*}

2000 \$300-\$400/kW

25-40% Efficiency

2-3 grams/kWh NO_x

Reciprocating

Engines

2007

- **Cost competitive with** the market
- **50% Efficiency**
- < 0.15 grams/kWh NO_x

Thermally Activated Systems



2000 Individually optimized products

- ■Triple-effect Chiller test Nevada
- SEMCO/Trane desiccant in schools
- LLC "Alpha" absorption heat pump
- Rocky Research
- Ammonia-Water heat pump bench unit





2010 High efficiency systems

The U.S. CHP Challenge Goal



1998
46 GW

By 2010, double the amount of CHP capacity in the United States



92 GW

2010

Activities



Our CHP activities are guided by the actions identified in the National CHP Roadmap as those items required of us to meet the CHP Goal



- Raise CHP Awareness
- Eliminate Regulatory and Institutional Barriers
- Develop CHP Markets and Technologies

Application Centers



University of Illinois-Chicago: Midwest Regional CHP Applications Center

- facilitate CHP projects, technical assistance
- region-specific information, application knowledge



- Guidebook
- Lessons learned in setting up Application Center – to be used by future centers

CHP Target Markets



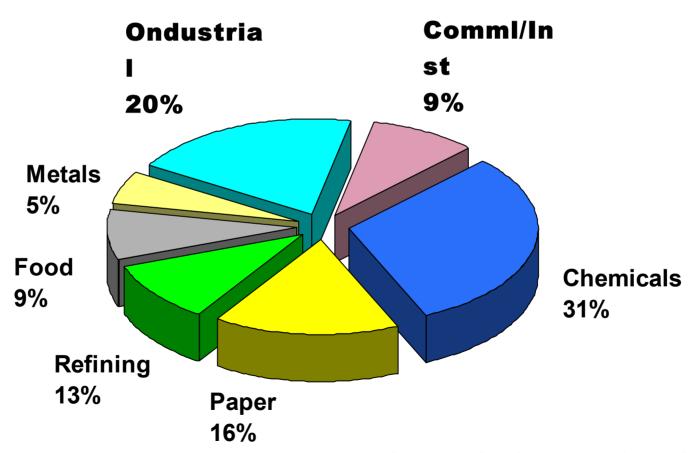
The goal is to increase each market by adding:

- ▶ 27 GW Industrial CHP
- 8 GW Building Cooling, Heating and Power (packaged systems)
- 8 GW District Energy
- 5 GW CHP in federal facilities

U.S. CHP Installations



52,800 MW - 1999

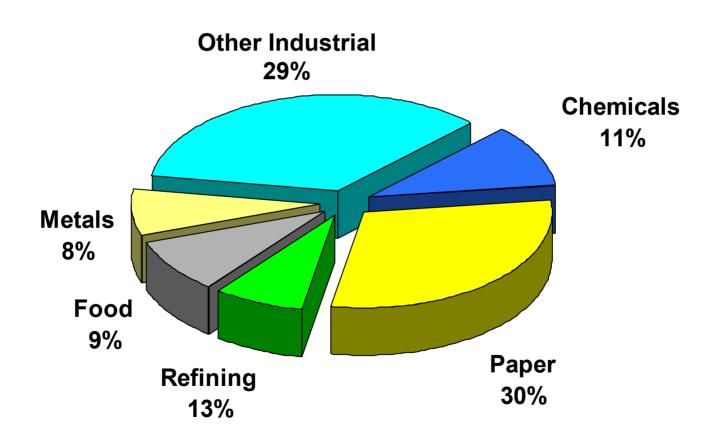


Source: U.S. DOE-EIA and Onsite-Sycom

U.S. Industrial CHP Potential



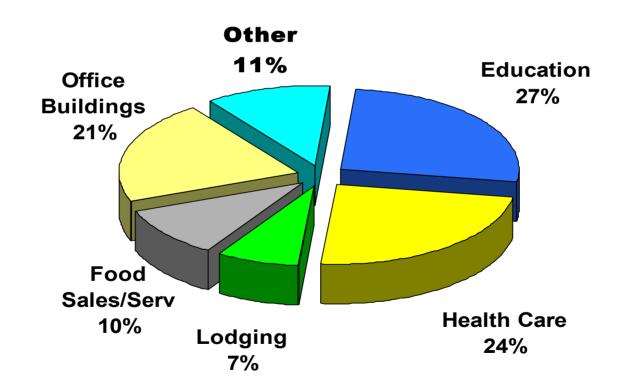
Estimated Technical CHP Potential: 88,000 MW



U.S. Commercial CHP Potential

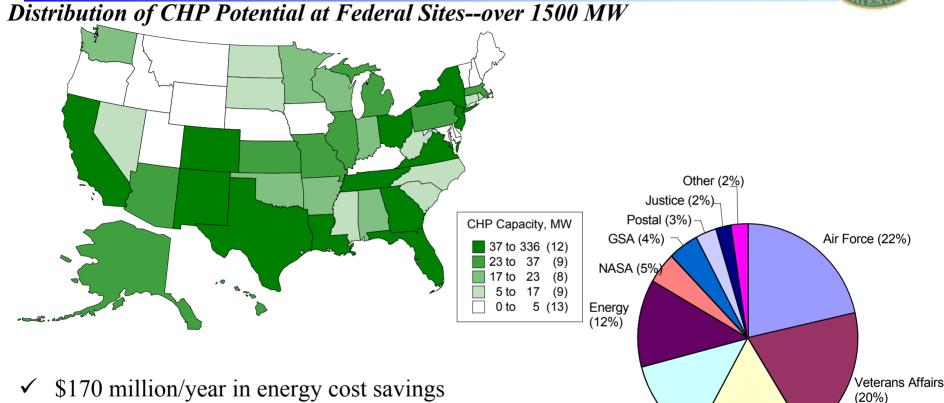


Estimated Technical CHP Potential: 75,000 MW



CHP Potential in Federal Facilities 1500MW





4 million metric tons/yr of avoided CO2 Increase reliability/security representing 13% of total federal electricity purchased (2000)

Navv (13%)

Army

(17%)

Avg. return on investment <8 years

50 trillion Btu/yr of source energy savings

Full report online at www.ornl.gov/femp/pdfs/chp market assess.pdf

Coordination with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



- Support the EPA CHP Partnership Program
- Inter-Agency Agreement to allow collaboration and joint funding
- Collaborative effort to fund Distributed Generation Emissions Characterizations
- Support EnergyStar Award for CHP

Conclusions



- DOE's CHP activities address needs from the National CHP Roadmap
- CHP is a critical component of the National Energy Plan
- CHP is integrated with most of our distributed energy efforts
- CHP increases efficiencies and reduces emissions of many distributed energy systems
- States/regions play critical role in eliminating the barriers to and developing the markets for CHP



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